

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.
NON-PARTY.

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OBJECTS : To use the power of the Parliamentary vote, now won for Women upon equal terms with men, to elect women to Parliament, and upon other public bodies; to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes; and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.

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ANOTHER CHANNEL CHAMPION.

IVY HAWKE, THE SMILING SWIMMER.

The Channel, with its wily changing tides and surging currents, and its dark and lonely midnight, has again yielded a splendid triumph.

Ivy Hawke is an old friend of the Women's Freedom League. Many of our members have met her at our Green, White and Gold Fairs, and we all join in pride and congratulation at her magnificent achievement.

At the age of eleven, Miss Ivy Hawke aspired to swim the Channel. When she was nineteen she made her first attempt, and, by remaining in the water four and a half hours and covering seventeen miles, gave promise of that remarkable power of endurance to which she owes her recent triumph. She tried again in 1926, and last year made another attempt, but had to be taken out of the water after battling with the Channel for ten hours.

Miss Ivy Hawke is the first successful Channel swimmer of 1928, and the fifth woman to accomplish the feat. Miss Hawke, who is a slow swimmer, entered the water at Cape Gris Nez at 9.59 p.m. last Saturday, and came out at Hope Point, between Kingsdown and St. Margaret's, at 5.15 p.m. on Sunday, having been in the water 19 hr. 16 min., a longer time than any successful swimmer, except Capt. Webb (21¾ hours), Burgess (22½ hours), and Sullivan (27 hours).

Miss Hawke's swim was a wonderful feat of pluck and endurance. Seen off by the Mayor and Mayoress of Calais on Saturday night, she swam strongly with the "trudge" at 24 strokes to the minute. She was taken first to the westward, then borne by the flood tide to the eastward. The fifth hour put her endurance to the test; although attacked by cramp and for a time unable to move her foot, she battled on through the darkness and the discouragement of being quickly passed by another swimmer out that night to attempt the Channel. The cramp passed and she swam strongly on, settling down to 22 strokes a minute, through the night. With the end of the flood tide, her course was set down Channel, and she was carried towards Folkestone. About midday, the tug "Alsace," which accompanied her, was sighted between Dover and Folkestone about six miles out to sea. At 2.30 she was seen two miles off the end of Dover's Admiralty Pier. The flood tide carried her up-Channel, and she



IVY HAWKE.

was rapidly swept beyond Dover and sighted off St. Margaret's. The offset now threatened to beat her, but the inviting white chalk cliffs gave her fresh courage. Success in sight, she braved the perils of swimming among sharp rocks, slippery with seaweed, and circled round until she found a suitable landing place. She left the water at Hope Point in triumph. A few minutes later she stepped over the side of her tug and walked ashore on the Prince of Wales pier at Dover, to be received by an enthusiastic crowd who had been watching the final stages of her battle with the tide.

From 8 p.m. on Sunday night her home was sur-

rounded by a great crowd of hundreds of men, women and children armed with wooden rattles, tin whistles and trumpets, who burst into a ringing chorus of cheers and surged around her in enthusiastic triumph when she finally reached Surbiton at 1 a.m.

Miss Ivy Hawke is a Surbiton girl of twenty-five. She has "at last achieved the dream and ambition of her life." She felt fit when she started and fit when she finished, and feels sure she would have achieved record time but for the last eight hours, when within four miles of the coast the ebb tides and currents from the land kept drifting her back each time she neared the shore.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Woman Interrogator.

The Watch Committee of Salford, where there are no women police, have decided to create a new position for a woman, who is to be called Head Matron. The Chief Constable (Major C. V. Godfrey) states that the taking of evidence from females has recently gained prominence as a result of the findings of the Savidge Tribunal, and a qualified woman would be capable of assuming sole responsibility in taking such statements. Our view is that, since only fully qualified policemen are entrusted to take statements from men, only fully qualified policewomen should have the responsibility of taking such statements from women.

Woman's Alpine Record.

In climbing the Eiger (13,040 ft.), one of the highest peaks of the Jungfrau range, and returning the same day, Dr. Dorothy Jordan Lloyd has achieved a feat never before accomplished by man or woman. Dr. Jordan Lloyd is a director of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association, and is an authority on bio-chemistry.

Miss Mary Grant adopted as Liberal Candidate.

Miss Mary Grant has been adopted prospective Liberal candidate for West Salford. She has previously contested South-east Leeds and Pontefract. Miss Grant was a well-known worker in the suffrage movement, and we send her our heartiest good wishes for her success at West Salford.

Woman Film Producer.

Miss Mary Field is one of the few Englishwomen who has had the opportunity to direct the making of a British film. Her present production, a Girl Guide film—in which Lady Baden-Powell features—promises to be of unusual interest.

Girl Channel Aspirant's Feat.

Miss Beatrice Spears, a seventeen-year-old girl who aspires to swim the Channel this year, swam from Dover to Ramsgate—a distance of twenty miles—in 7 h. 15 min. This feat has never before been accomplished by so young a swimmer.

A Fine Young Swimmer.

Miss Hilda Harding, who is nineteen years of age, swam across Morecambe Bay, from Grange to Morecambe, a distance of over eleven miles, in 3 h. 15 min.

Woman Director of Granite Quarry.

Miss Carrie Delaney, of Settle, Yorkshire, is the governing director of John Delaney, Ltd., the largest granite quarry workers of that district.

STALWART FRIENDS.

In the death of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, on August 16th, and of Lord Haldane, on August 19th, women have this week lost two very firm and tried champions in the fight for equality.

For more than half a century Women's Suffrage has looked to them with confidence and gratitude. We join in sympathy with the relatives and friends who mourn their loss.

Forty Years in the Houses of Parliament.

Mrs. Thornton, who is about to retire, has for forty years repaired, relaid, and generally attended to the carpets of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Her verdict upon honourable Members from her observations during these years is that they are "a lot of schoolboys."

Woman at back of great Business Enterprise.

Sir Jesse Boot recently admitted that Lady Boot was largely responsible for the success of Boots, the celebrated chemists.

Women Carriage Cleaners.

Women carriage cleaners, widows of railwaymen who lost their lives in the War, are now being employed on the Southern Railway.

The Women Councillors of Seville.

Seville, which at first was highly amused at the idea of women on its Municipal Council, is now proud of its three women members. They are Señorita Diana Garcia Pesquera, Señorita Maria Luisa de Leras, and Señorita Pilas de Tavira.

Turkish Woman Honoured in America.

The Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, for the first time includes a woman as a lecturer and conference leader. The honour falls on Halidé Edib Hanoum, a former leader in the Turkish Nationalist movement. An educationalist, social reformer and author, she will lecture on "Modern Turkey and its Problems."

A Jewish Woman Pioneer.

We hear from the British United Press that the Hon. Lily Montagu preached at Divine Service before the opening of the Liberal Jewish Congress in Berlin, being the first woman to enter a pulpit in Germany.

Freedom in Sight for Persian Women.

It is hoped that at the forthcoming session of the Mejliss, resolutions will be passed officially emancipating Persian women. The movement for emancipation has been steadily growing in Persia, as in Turkey.

Women to Sit in the Canadian Senate?

A constitutional amendment to the British North America Act, to enable women to sit in the Senate, has been proposed for the next session of the Canadian Parliament. Although the Government is committed to this course, it is anticipated that the Senators may oppose it.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS CRYSTAL EASTMAN.—We regret to report the death, in the United States, of our member, Miss Crystal Eastman, an able journalist and charming personality. Though in training for the law as a girl, Miss Eastman gave up her career to take a prominent part in the strenuous American campaigns for women's suffrage and international peace, and she waged a determined and courageous fight against all forms of injustice.

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

World Prosperity and Peace: International Economic Conference Report. (King & Son.) 5s. (Can be obtained at this Office.)

This substantial volume is a detailed report of a three days' Conference, held by the League of Nations Union at the Guildhall last December. It may be described as the first international economic stock-taking since the war. The ground covered is vast and highly technical—Rationalisation of Industry, Cartels, the Tariff Problem in its various aspects, Commerce, and Agriculture are the main themes covered. "The World Situation," the opening theme, and "Economics and World Peace," the closing, are the most interesting to the general student of world affairs. The only woman member of the Conference, Mrs. Barbara Wootton, J.P., M.A., contributed an informative paper on the after-war situation. Facts that emerge from her paper and those of Professor Gilbert Murray and M. G. Theunis, ex-Prime Minister of Belgium, are at first somewhat startling. The high tariff walls, erected by each nation around itself—there is a unique map on the frontispiece showing the model of the present European tariff walls, resembling a huge maze, intricate as a Chinese puzzle—are represented as a greater block to progress after the war than the strangling armament competition of the nations before the war. Ireland, for instance, has now a tariff wall between the twenty-six counties of the Free State and the six of Northern Ireland, and her geographically most northerly county, Donegal, is thus for tariff purposes linked to "Southern" Ireland as a result of Partition! War damage, we are told by these economic experts, was quickly repaired. "Though ten million lives were lost, Europe's population is now larger than before the war by about one per cent., while the working population is up by a great deal more than that." No account is taken, however, of quality—it is clear, to the non-expert, at any rate, that we are poorer to-day in that respect, by how much, who can estimate? So, too, foodstuffs and raw materials of the world have increased, in spite of war's huge and wanton destruction, by sixteen to eighteen per cent. the world over—yet, to our shame, more are hungry to-day than even before 1914. Thus our crazy scheme of things shows "no shortage of food or material, no shortage of labour, no shortage of demand; quite the reverse, a rise in the standard of expectation of the masses in many countries, and no noticeable fall in others. The trouble is that the demand is not an effective one." The people who want cannot buy; the people who make cannot sell! The world's poverty is not inevitable: it is the result of "deliberate human action." Better organisation, better relations between labour and capital, rationalisation of industry, real world-wide free trade, are needed. No country has been bold enough to set the example in this form of disarmament, and the world-war has but increased the difficulty. The United States seems to have achieved the ideal by Free Trade within its huge territory, though protected to the world outside, and its prosperity may be said to be largely due to this fact. Already certain countries—notably, as in the case of most progressive steps, the small nations and the Scandinavian group—are contemplating a gesture in the direction of downing tariff barriers. An amusing example of protection gone mad is cited in the case of a special tariff clause in Germany, giving preference to Swiss over French cheese by specifying "cheese made from the milk of red cows, grazing at an altitude of more than 1,500 metres!" No wonder that Europe is suffering from "maladjustment" troubles! Like driving a tunnel through a mountain and closing it with a door! Another, cited by Sir Alan Anderson, is as follows: "A friend has been down the Danube, trying to restore trade on that river—the best and oldest highway, blocked by trade barriers. He came across a new bridge, and was shown with pride how easily one could pass over to the neighbouring country. "But what are those sentry-

boxes," he asked. "Oh, they are to prevent people using the bridge," was the reply.

The first object of the Conference, according to Monsieur Albert Thomas, Director, International Labour Office, is to re-establish and develop world prosperity by industrial peace; the second, to eliminate the causes of war, which arise from divergent economic policies. The Conference had no executive powers. Its one hundred and fifty experts met and took stock—and the result is now before us.

It has not been possible in this review to do more than touch upon a few of the high lights of the discussion. All interested—and who is not?—in these problems should study this admirable report at first hand. It is a mine of rich ore for the delver. A valuable catalogue of documents is appended, furnishing a complete and up-to-date bibliography of the subjects covered at the Conference.

H. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

The following news-items are taken from the July issue of *Stri Dharma*, the official organ of the Women's Indian Association:—

MISS SHAMKUMARI NEHRU, daughter of Pandit and Mrs. Shamlal Nehru, after a brilliant university career has headed the list of successful candidates at the last LL.B. Examination. She has joined the Allahabad High Court Bar, under the apprenticeship of her uncle, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Miss Shamkumari Nehru is the first woman in Northern India to become a practising lawyer.

MISS CHANDRABAI PONKSHE, niece of the late Mr. Gokhale, is the first Maharashtra woman to practise as a lawyer in the Poona Courts by permission of the Bombay High Court.

MRS. PAVITHRAM, a distinguished member of the Thiya community, has been nominated to the Cochin Legislative Council.

MRS. LEONISSA MARCELLINE FERNANDEZ has been appointed a Special Magistrate for the Udipi Town. She is an Indian Catholic Christian, and is the first woman to be appointed to this position.

DR. MRS. ANNA THOMAS has been appointed Lady Doctor in Charge of Child Welfare Work of the Bangalore Municipality. She is a member of the Women's Indian Association, and was one of the delegates to the All-India Educational Conference at Delhi.

MRS. S. NARASINGA RAO POORNIAM has been appointed member of the Bangalore District Board.

MRS. K. K. KURUVELLA, B.A., of Kottayam, has been nominated a member of the Travancore Legislative Council. She attended the World's Women's Conference held in China last year.

MRS. ANANDBAI DAMLE has been nominated to the Yeotmal Municipal Council. She is the first woman Municipal Councillor in the Central Provinces.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.—The Government of India has appointed the Age of Consent Committee, consisting of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., ex-Home Member of the Central Province Government (chairman); Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court; Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, Chief Judicial Officer of Junagad State; Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Editor of *Justice*, Madras; Mrs. M. Beadon, Superintendent Victoria Government Hospital, Madras; and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru. Commenting on the above appointments, *Stri Dharma* says: "The Committee could not have a worthier chairman than Sir M. V. Joshi, an ardent social reformer and a man possessing a sound judgment. But its *personnel* is open to two serious objections. From the standpoint of Indian women, who are vitally interested in the question, they are far too inadequately represented on the Committee. Secondly, it was tactically unwise to ignore the Legislative Assembly altogether, for the decision to appoint the Committee was the result of a debate in the Assembly, and its report will come up before that body for consideration."

THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1928.

NOTICE.—Letters should be addressed as follows:—
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To the Secretary—on all other business, including VOTE orders,
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Telegrams: "DESPARD, Museum 1429, London."
Telephone: MUSEUM 1429.

EDITORIAL.

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs, or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

FAIR PLAY FOR MENTAL PATIENTS.

On August 1st, in the House of Commons, Mr. R. RICHARDSON asked the Minister of Health if he will take steps to secure that the property of public asylum patients will not be sold up during their detention, as the result is that these people leave the asylum penniless?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: The authorities liable for the maintenance of rate-aided patients in public mental hospitals are empowered by Statute to recover expenses against the estates of such patients. If the hon. Member is aware of any specific case of hardship, and will give me particulars, I will cause inquiry to be made.

MR. RICHARDSON: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that I have one case in my pocket, of a woman whose home is being sold up, and she is left penniless?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I cannot be aware of any case which the hon. Member has in his pocket.

MR. RICHARDSON: I understand that the right hon. Gentleman's attention has been called to this particular case.

On the following day, Mr. R. RICHARDSON asked the Minister of Health whether he is aware that it is the custom of many Boards of Guardians to dispose, after three years, of the belongings of asylum patients which have been committed to their care, and to offer to patients on their discharge wearing apparel and other effects belonging to others; and will he issue an Order discountenancing such practices?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am not aware of the existence of such a practice, but I shall be glad to inquire into any case which the hon. Member has in mind.

The above questions and answers throw light upon the unhappy plight of poor folk committed to asylums. Even with better class patients it is no uncommon thing for their removal to a mental hospital to be followed by a speedy sharing-round of their possessions among relations or acquaintances, regardless of the chances of recovery, and for rate-aided patients the Law expressly takes power to seize any property they may possess.

This is not as it should be.

Inquiry into individual cases is not sufficient.

Individual cases have before now been brought before the Health Ministry without result. Seeing that the Law of the land apparently affords no protection for such luckless victims, it is time that something should be done for them. It is not enough that one sufferer should have redress; the present position should be subjected to an all-round scrutiny, and the law amended so as to guard these helpless folk from injury. They are sent to an asylum professedly for their cure; but what could be imagined more calamitous for their eventual recovery than to find themselves on discharge from an asylum—destitute, with the asylum taint clinging about them to prevent rehabilitation and employment?

Surely these subjects of the realm have a right to our most painstaking consideration in the troubles which beset them. That a hapless individual should be temporarily unstrung through the vicissitudes of life is bad enough, but that this misfortune should entail starvation is intolerable.

These people have not deliberately chosen to foist themselves as a burden upon the State. Most have been sent in against their will; many without the knowledge or consent of those who might befriend them; many worn out by the toil of trying to preserve their independence; not a few through an unfortunate attack of illness causing delirium; some even through the malice, or for the convenience, of other folk—every one of these may be reckoned as cases of hardship deserving of inquiry. Yet the Minister answers in effect: No change can be expected in the present stringent dictates of the Law, and he takes no action.

Homes, too, are badly needed to be started for needy cases not dangerous or unfit to be at large. Homes free from detention and free from any association with the stigma attaching to Lunacy administration.

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be held at Geneva next month, beginning on Monday, September 3rd. So far, we have only the names of six women who are included in the delegations from the various countries, and who are going as substitute delegates. These are Dame Edith Lyttelton, who will represent Great Britain for the fourth time; Mrs. Ethel McDonnell, J.P., who is being sent by Australia; Fru Tilma Hainari, from Finland; Dr. Ingeborg Aas, from Norway; Fröken Kerstin Hesselgren, from Sweden; and Miss Hanman, from South Africa.

Among the Reports to be considered by the Assembly there will be one on the Work of the Economic and Financial Organisation, including the Work of the Economic Consultative Committee, and its Report on the Progress in the Execution of the Resolutions of the Economic Conference; a Report on the Work of the Health Organisation of the League; a Report on the Work of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs; a Report on the Work of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, which is subdivided into: (a) Report of the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children; and (b) Report of the Child Welfare Committee; and a Report on the Work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The question of slavery will be discussed in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Assembly, in 1926, which reads as follows: "The Assembly desires that the League of Nations should continue to interest itself in securing the progressive abolition of slavery and conditions analogous thereto, and therefore requests the Council to prepare and communicate to the Assembly every year a document mentioning the laws and regulations which parties to Convention on Slavery, in accordance with Article 7, will have communicated to the Secretary-General, and that the Council will include therein any supplementary information which the members of the League may be disposed spontaneously to furnish with regard to the measures taken by them to this end." We hope that the question of Forced Labour will come up in the Assembly under this heading, and will be discussed in its bearings both on men and women.

The Question of Alcoholism will come up for consideration, the following resolution having been adopted at last year's Assembly: "The Assembly decides to place on the Agenda of its Ninth Ordinary Session the following proposal by the Finnish, Polish and Swedish delegations: 'Whereas it is desirable to co-ordinate the work which the League of Nations has undertaken, or will be called upon to undertake, on the subject of Alcoholism, the Assembly requests the Council: (1) To appoint a Committee of Experts on Alcoholism (2) To instruct this Committee to study the aspects of the question of alcoholism which come within the competence of the League of Nations and which might be made the subject of scientific or practical work.'

The Codification of International Law will also find a place in the discussions of the Assembly next month.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The Annual Meetings of the National Council of Women will be held this year at York, from October 15th to 19th. Miss Anna Munro will again be the Women's Freedom League delegate to this Conference. Our Committee sent forward the following Resolution for the Agenda, but we regret to note that it does not appear among those chosen for discussion:

"That the National Council of Women demands equal opportunities, equal conditions, and equal pay for women and men in the professions, in industry, and throughout all branches of our national life. It calls upon all progressive women to unite in preventing the imposition of special restrictions upon the work of women, and to fight side by side for the right of married women to undertake paid work."

The first Resolution on this Agenda deals with the need for women magistrates, and asks the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to "instruct their Advisory Committees to recommend to them an adequate number of suitable women for appointment as magistrates, and that these should be made on non-party lines."

A resolution on Women Police urges the Home Secretary to appoint a woman as H.M. Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, and to increase the number of policewomen in the Metropolitan area. We say once again that the only way to ensure an increase in the number of policewomen is to pass legislation making it compulsory on Watch Committees and Standing Joint Committees to appoint an adequate number of fit women as well as fit men as constables.

Other resolutions deal with Children's Rescue Work, Maternal Mortality, the Early Treatment of Borderland Patients, Model Conditions for Cinemas, and the Renunciation of War. There is also a resolution deprecating the proposal of certain London hospitals

to discontinue the training of medical women, and urging that, in the interests of the community, a concerted demand should be made for women students, both graduate and post-graduate, to have facilities for training as adequate and as efficient as those that are open to men. With that resolution, the Women's Freedom League is in wholehearted agreement.

Among other resolutions which will be discussed only if time permits is one on the status of women in industry, which reads as follows: "That, in view of the importance of the National Council of Women defining its policy on the status of women in industry before the introduction of the promised Factories Bill, this Council demands: (1) That in industrial legislation regulations and restrictions shall be based not upon the sex of the worker, but upon the nature of the occupation; (2) That in industrial legislation women shall be classed as adults and not with 'Young Persons'; (3) That, in view of the continued delay in the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention, it is of vital importance that in any Factories Bill there shall be inserted a section giving to all adult men and women workers in factories and workshops a 48-hour week, and equality of conditions, as regards: (a) Nightwork; (b) Overtime and statutory payment for overtime; (c) Holidays; and (4) That in any Factories Bill there shall apply to all workers, irrespective of sex, all provisions concerning: (a) General Safety; (b) Protection from dangerous machinery; (c) The institution of fire drill; (d) Lead processes carried on in places other than factories; (e) Weight-lifting; and (f) All special provisions and regulations for health, safety, and welfare."

With this resolution also, demanding equal conditions for women and men in industry, the Women's Freedom League is in complete agreement.

AN APOSTLE OF INTERNATIONALISM.

Miss Lena Madelin Phillips, who is at the head of the party of sixty members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States, at present touring the leading capitals of Europe in the belief that the business women of Europe and the United States have many aims and problems in common, hopes to prepare the ground for an international organisation of business women. A woman of great capacity, Miss Lena M. Phillips—the daughter of a judge—took her LL.B. degree at Kentucky University and subsequently practised in Lexington. Later, she took the Master of Laws degree in the New York University, and set up a practice in that city. She devoted her energies to business and corporation law. In 1919, she founded the National Federation, which now has over 51,000 members, and of which, for the last three years, she has been President.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM GERMAN WOMEN.

Our President, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, has received the following message from Fraulein Lida Heymann and Dr. Anita Augspurg, of Munchen, Bavaria:—

"The German section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom offers its heart-felt congratulations to its English sisters upon their final victory of universal woman suffrage.

"The battle for the vote was very long and bitter in England; women in deep conviction of the justice of their demand suffered greatly; may they now rejoice the more over their victory; use their power to establish that spirit of justice, freedom, and non-violence which is so wanting in all modern States, where men alone have dominion, and can only be established on a lasting basis when there is complete equality for women in the State and in society."

WHY RAILWAY CARRIAGES SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR WOMEN.

It is reported in the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* that George Malo, aged 33, a Canadian ship's steward, was, on August 15th, at Newcastle Police Court, sentenced to a month's hard labour for indecently assaulting a girl, aged 20, in a train on the L. & N.E. Railway, between South Shields and Newcastle, on August 14th.

It is reported in the *Camberwell Times* that Henry John Martin, aged 16, a watchmaker, who had pleaded guilty at Lambeth Police Court to indecent behaviour in a railway carriage at East Dulwich, on the morning of August 7th, towards a young woman and was remanded in custody, was, on August 14th, bound over to come up for judgment if called upon within twelve months. The defending solicitor said the prisoner would like to tender his apologies to the young woman and to the Court.

The magistrate (Mr. J. H. Harris) told the prisoner (who admitted having acted in the same way before) that he was not at all sure the course he was taking was the right way to deal with him.

NORTH ABERDEEN BY-ELECTION.

The figures were:—

Capt. Wedgwood Benn (Lab.) 10,646

Dr. Laura Sandeman (Con.) 4,696

Communist and Liberal members polled under 3,000 each.

Dr. Sandeman made a very plucky fight, and we are sorry not to see her at Westminster.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn's return sends back to the House of Commons an old friend of women's equality.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"My sex has never had enough common sense to know when a thing is impossible."—*Rosita Forbes.*

FRIDAY,
AUGUST 24,
1928.

THE VOTE

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REST AND HOLIDAYS

BRIGHTON.—"Sea View," Victoria Road. Middy dinner. Gas fires in Bedrooms. Wireless. Vegetarians catered for.—Hostess: MISS TURNER.

BOSCOMBE, Bournemouth, 39, Parkwood Road. Comfortable Board-residence; 2 mins. cliffs; good locality. Terms from 2½ gns.—MISS MILLER.

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